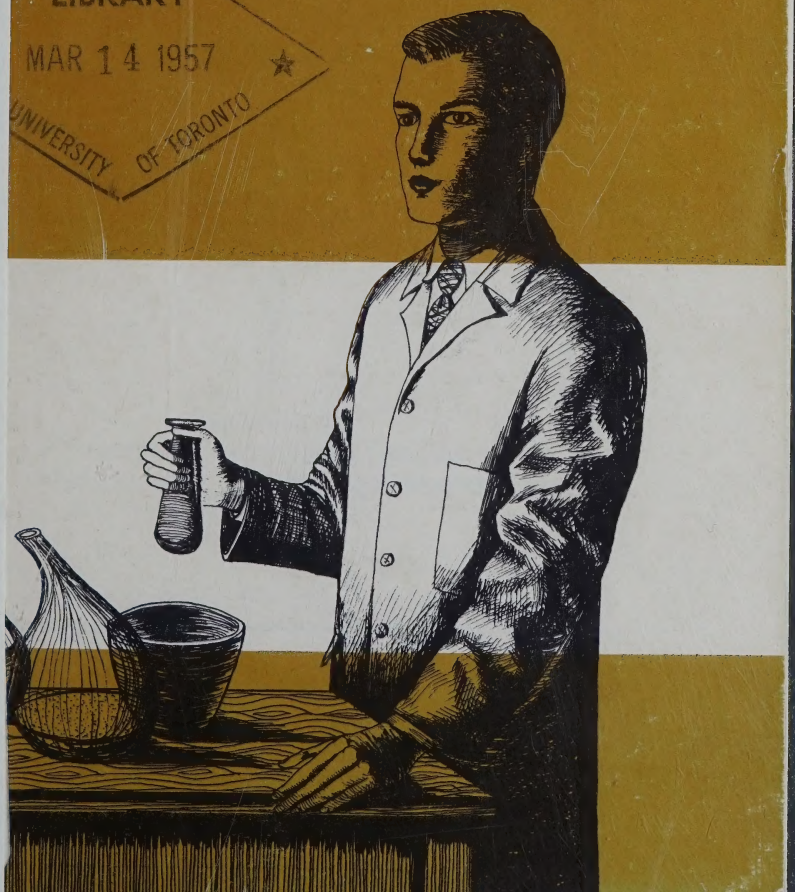
FOOD AND DRUG PROTECTION IN CANADA



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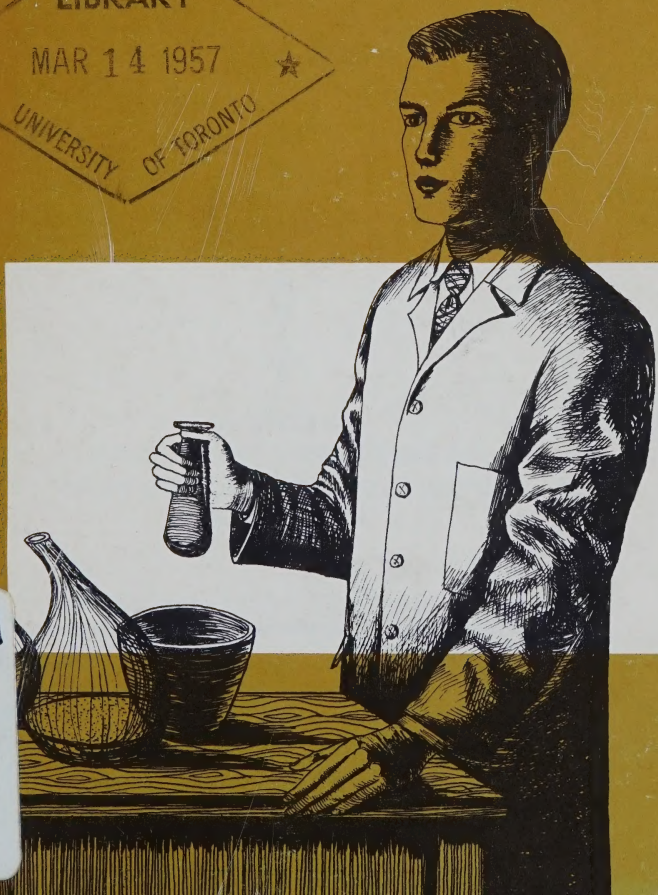
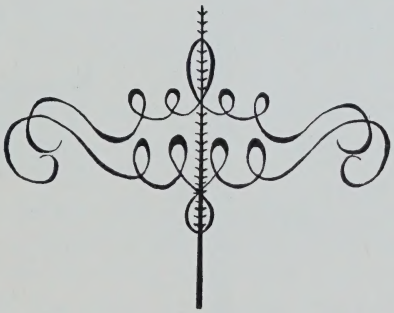
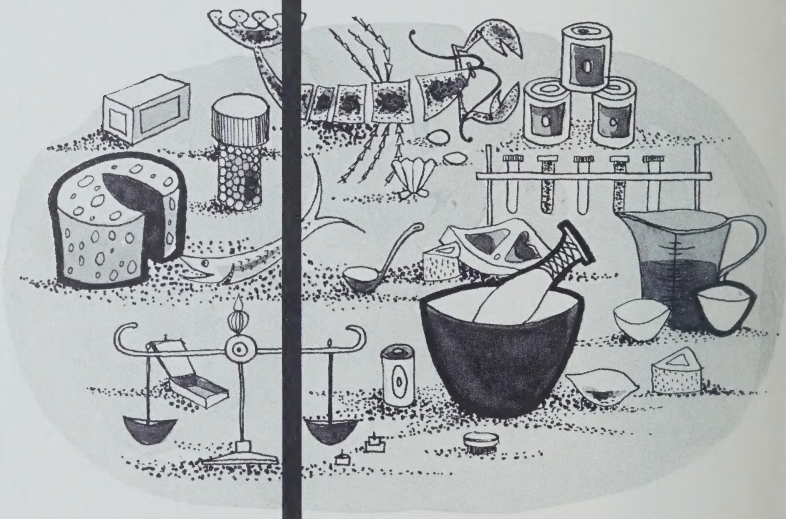


Food and Drug Protection in Canada



The role of the
FOOD and DRUG DIRECTORATE
DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL HEALTH
AND WELFARE
CANADA



FOREWORD

Wholesomeness of food, and safety of drugs and cosmetics, is essential to national health and well-being. Canada, therefore, does everything within her power to protect her people during import, production, distribution and sale of these important commodities.

This task is entrusted to the DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE, and is carried out, in collaboration with other federal, provincial and municipal agencies, and with the professions and industries concerned, by the department's FOOD AND DRUG DIRECTORATE.

Aims and measures of this Service must be understood and backed by the general public, as well as by those intimately concerned with the processing, marketing and use of consumables, medicinal preparations and other substances which go into, or onto, the body. Consumers must take an active part in ensuring observance of rigid safety precautions, without which Canadians can have no confidence in what they obtain at the grocery, drugstore or beauty parlor.

This outline of the organization and methods of the FOOD AND DRUG DIRECTORATE is designed to explain what steps are taken to see that larder, pantry and medicine cabinet do not contain goods or preparations which might be injurious, improperly packaged, misrepresented or inadequately labelled.

The Department is grateful for the co-operation of manufacturers, importers, distributors, retailers, members of the healing and merchandising professions, and countless others who have helped the FOOD AND DRUG DIRECTORATE in its monumental, and too often unappreciated, task.

It commends this publication to all Canadians so that, with full public approval and support, we may continue to benefit by food and drug standards as high and as scrupulously maintained as anywhere in the world.

Paul Martin

Paul Martin,
Minister of
National Health and Welfare

OTTAWA, 1957.

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INTRODUCTION

The Food and Drug Directorate of the Department of National Health and Welfare is responsible for administering the Food and Drugs Act. Its duty is to see that food sold in Canada is pure, clean and wholesome and that drugs made available here may be used safely for purposes for which they are recommended.

The Food and Drug Directorate also administers the Proprietary or Patent Medicine Act which controls manufacture, licensing, labelling, advertising and merchandising of so-called secret formula remedies.

This book is designed to tell Canadians what this government service does, what they are entitled to expect of it, what action should be taken if it is believed that food or drugs are not what they ought to be, and how complaints are investigated, right back to the source — as well as how correction is made when there have been infractions of the law.

In addition to services described here, certain other functions essential to food and drug safety, including testing of biologicals, are performed for the Directorate by the Department's Laboratory of Hygiene.

THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT

The Food and Drugs Act lays down principles. Details of its administration and application are settled by Regulations. These take the form of Orders-in-Council, drafted by food and drug officials in the light of their experience, reviewed by legal authorities, passed by the Cabinet and approved by His Excellency the Governor General, or by his Deputy.

This Act empowers the Governor-in-Council to establish food and drug standards, to regulate packaging, labelling and advertising, to control the sale of remedies for certain designated diseases, to specify drugs to be sold only on prescription and to make such other related provisions as may be considered necessary to protect the Canadian public.

The Act also defines the powers of inspectors and provides penalties for violation of the Act or the regulations made under its authority.

The Food and Drug Regulations specify, among other things, the details of what information must appear on labels, the actual standards of composition or identity for foods and drugs, what information is necessary to establish the safety of new drugs, what preservatives may be used, and where they may be used, in foods: they also establish a list of safe limits for residues of agricultural chemicals that may appear on foods as a result of farm spraying programs.

THE PROPRIETARY OR PATENT MEDICINE ACT

The Proprietary or Patent Medicine Act, administered by the Proprietary or Patent Medicine Division of the Food and Drug Directorate, governs the manufacture and sale of secret formula prepared medicines offered to the Canadian public under proprietary or trade names.

Registration of any drug in this class is compulsory. The manufacturer submits his qualitative and quantitative formula, stating his therapeutic claims and directions for use. This information is assessed by a Board consisting of medical officers and pharmacologists in the Department, and, if the article otherwise meets the specifications of the Act, registration may be effected.

An Advisory Board of eminent physicians and pharmacologists, appointed by the Minister under Section 9 of the Act, prescribes what shall be deemed sufficient medication of medicines containing alcohol in excess of 2½ per cent to make them unfit for use as alcoholic beverages; also what shall be the maximum single and daily doses of any drug mentioned in or added to the schedule of the Act. The Board likewise advises as to the safety of other drugs, and investigates the suitability of unusual combinations.

Registered preparations are licensed on a year to year basis. This affords an opportunity to review each preparation in the light of experience in use, or advances in medical knowledge, and to exercise adequate control over such preparations, in the interest of the public.

Under this system of dual control by registration and license, which has been in operation since 1919, worthless as well as harmful products are screened out; promises of cures and false, exaggerated or misleading claims are prohibited. The dosage of scheduled drugs must be within the limits defined by the Advisory Board; alcoholic preparations must be sufficiently medicated so as to preclude their use as intoxicants. Narcotics, barbiturates, sulphas and prescription drugs are not allowed in these medicines.

With respect to new drugs, the attitude of the administration is that their safety must first be established by a wide period of use, under competent supervision, before they can be considered for inclusion in a preparation eligible for registration. Preparations for serious diseases, or which may interfere with or delay treatment under professional care, are not accepted for registration. During the year all registered preparations are reviewed, and new medicines presented for registration are examined.

Newspaper advertisements are reviewed by this Division. These are taken from twenty newspapers received daily from the main cities across Canada. Advertisements containing misrepresentations or exaggerated claims are brought to the attention of the manufacturer for correction. In addition, labels, wrappers and other promotional matter are kept under constant scrutiny.

Radio and television commercials are reviewed in co-operation with the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, which requires that such announcements dealing with proprietary medicines be submitted to and approved by the Department before broadcasting.

Samples are secured on the open market by Food and Drug Inspectors and examined as to quality and quantity of drugs and labelling. Irregularities in composition, labelling, recommendations or methods of merchandising are reported to the headquarters of the Department.

Throughout the year manufacturers are interviewed to discuss problems arising out of present requirements, and through these meetings, cooperation of the trade is maintained, resulting in improved standards of proprietary medicines.

Assistance is also extended to federal, provincial and other officials concerned with the administration of laws and regulations otherwise relating to the sale of such products.

ORGANIZATION

The Food and Drug Directorate forms part of the Department of National Health and Welfare which, like all government departments, is headed by a member of the Cabinet.

The Directorate includes divisions of Laboratory, Inspection and Administrative services, with headquarters in Ottawa, and five Regional organizations, each having a Regional Laboratory and Inspection Service and several district inspection offices.

There are regional laboratories and offices in Vancouver, Winnipeg, Toronto, Montreal and Halifax. The locations of the District Offices are given at the end of this book. The boundaries of each region are defined for administrative purposes, approximately as follows: the Western region, with headquarters at Vancouver, consists of the Provinces of British Columbia, Alberta and the Yukon and Northwest Territories; the West Central region, with headquarters at Winnipeg, takes in Saskatchewan, Manitoba and the extreme northwest of Ontario; the Central region covers most of the remainder of Ontario, with headquarters at Toronto; the East Central region is the Province of Quebec, with headquarters in Montreal, and the Eastern region covers the Atlantic provinces of New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, with a headquarters at Halifax. Officials in each district office report to their respective regional headquarters which, in turn, are responsible to headquarters in Ottawa. In this way the whole of Canada is covered in a systematic manner to assure the adequate protection of the Canadian consumer no matter where he may live.

Close liaison with customs inspectors is maintained by the regional Food and Drug staffs to make certain that all imports of foods, drugs and cosmetics may be seen and samples taken for examination and analysis whenever necessary.

Each district inspector has his own well-defined territory and he is responsible for checking not only imports but all domestic products under the authority of the Food and Drugs and Proprietary or Patent Medicine Acts manufactured or sold within that district. This necessitates continual travelling to visit rural areas, cities and towns under his jurisdiction.

The regional food and drug divisions do the major share of the enforcement work as well as collect information necessary in planning projects. They also maintain close relations with industry and trade and carry out educational programs to inform the manufacturers and business men what is required by the law. An important function of the district inspector is investigating complaints from the public and taking whatever corrective action is found necessary.

The central headquarters in Ottawa is responsible for administrative policy, for integrating the work of the directorate, for organizing and directing administrative and enforcement policies on a national scale and coordination of the work with other departments of government and international organizations.

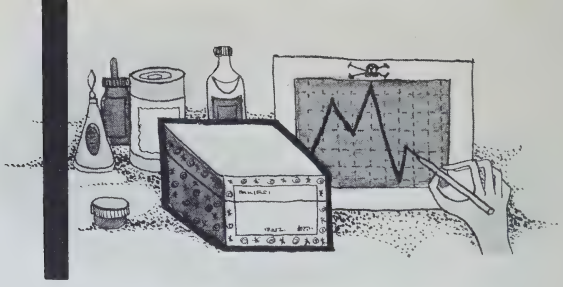
LABORATORY SERVICES

Central laboratories of the Food and Drug Directorate at Ottawa devote the greater part of their time to development of standards and methods and other research, as well as to routine biological assay work related to this highly specialized field.

Collaborative work is carried on with the regional laboratories and with other departments of government as well as with such organizations working on standards and methods as the Association of the Official Agricultural Chemists, the Committee of Revision of the United States Pharmacopoeia, the British Pharmacopoeia Commission and the World Health Organization.

The Ottawa Food and Drug laboratories work in eleven main sections, the scientific and technical staffs being subdivided as follows:

1.	Food Chemistry — dealing with chemical and physical examinations of food;
2.	Pharmaceutical Chemistry — concerned with chemical and physical analysis of drugs;
3.	Organic Chemistry — which advises on organic chemistry problems and deals with the alkaloidal and narcotic drugs;
4.	Cosmetics and Alcoholic Beverages — concerned with questions related to cosmetics, food colours and alcoholic beverages;
5.	Biophysics — which deals with spectographic work, problems related to safety of foods treated by physical means and with medical devices;
6.	Pharmacology and Toxicology — doing biological assay work connected with drugs, and related pharmacological matters;
7.	Vitamins and Nutrition — dealing with biological and chemical assay of vitamins, and other nutritional enquiries;
8.	Physiology and Hormones — working on biological and chemical assay of hormones, and related physiological problems;
9.	Animal Pathology — concerned with pathological effects of foods and drugs and with the supervision of the laboratories' animal colony;
10.	Biometrics — mathematical analysis of results and studies of samples and quality control, and
11.	Microbiology — concerned with the examination of foods for bacteria and other extraneous matter.



LABELLING

Read The Label — It's Your Protection

Labels are required to carry, legibly and conspicuously, information for the consumers' protection. This information may prevent such economic fraud as the labelling of a cheaper or inferior product as that of a superior one. Labels may prevent possible injury to health by display of 'warning' statements on food and drugs.

A few examples of information required to be declared on the label, unless specifically exempted, are:—

Foods:

1. The use of the name by which the product is commonly recognized, for products containing a single ingredient;

2. For products composed of several ingredients and not the subject of a standard in the Food and Drug Regulations, a complete list of the ingredients by their common name, in descending order of their prominence. Since standards are set up for common foods, such as Mayonnaise, Cheese and Bread, and because such standards list the ingredients which may be used, no declaration of ingredients is required;

3. The use of added colour, preservatives and artificial flavour, where permitted by regulation, must be declared on the main panel of the label;

4. The name and address of the manufacturer;

5. A statement of net contents on all packages weighing over 2 ounces gross;

6. In the case of dietetic foods, such necessary and informative announcements as declaration of calories and sodium content are required and a statement of the type of diet for which the product is recommended;

7. Products containing naturally-occurring vitamins may be labelled and advertised as either "an excellent" or a "good dietary source" of the named vitamin, depending on the amount supplied in a reasonable daily intake. As an example, if a food supplies 15 milligrams of Vitamin C in a reasonable daily intake, the claim "an excellent dietary source of Vitamin C" may be used. However, if only 7.5 mgms. are supplied, the lesser claim "a good dietary source of Vitamin C" may be used. If values below 7.5 mg. are supplied, no mention may be made. Similarly, other figures for other vitamins are listed.

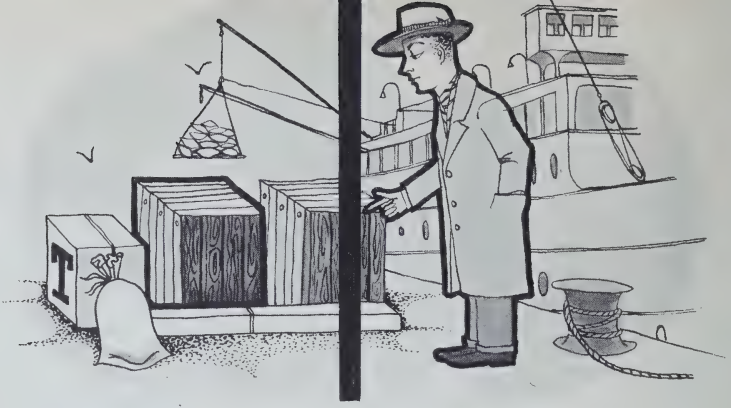
In the case of foods which contain added vitamins, the vitamins must be added within definite limits and the declaration made in a standard way, e.g. the amounts per 100 grams. These regulations are drawn up for the public's protection, bearing in mind that the consumer is often not in a position to evaluate this type of semi-technical information.

Drugs:

For drugs not registered under the Proprietary or Patent Medicine Act the following labelling information is required:—

1. The name of the drug by which it is commonly known and, in the case of drugs sold under a trade name and composed of more than one ingredient, the *full list* of the medicinal ingredients;
2. The name and address of the manufacturers;
3. A statement of net contents;
4. Adequate directions for use, such as the recommended dosage, and whether for oral use or injection;
5. Cautionary or warning statements, especially where the drug may be administered to children;
6. Expiry dates for drugs which are known to have a short shelf-life.

Again — the Directorate warns — NEVER FORGET TO READ THE LABEL!



INSPECTION SERVICES

Examination of labels and advertising and the administration of the parts of the Acts and Regulations pertaining to labelling and advertising, is largely in the hands of the Inspection Services of the Directorate, both in the regions and at headquarters. A special section at headquarters examines all radio and television commercials for foods and drugs as is required by the regulations under the Canadian Broadcasting Act. Labels, circulars and newspaper advertisements are scrutinized to determine whether they comply with the requirements set up for public protection.

Inspectors visit food and drug manufacturing plants with a view to observing the care with which the products are prepared. Advice is given, where needed, to produce safer drugs or more wholesome foods. Subsequent visits ensure that the necessary improvements have been made. The full authority of the law is employed when a manufacturer fails to accept his responsibility and to make the changes required.

Retail stores as well as wholesalers are frequently visited by the food and drug inspectors. Daily visits are made to Customs. At Canada's seaports cargos from the four corners of the earth are examined, — dried fruits from Turkey and Arabia, spices from the South Seas, nuts from Europe and Asia, canned meat from Australia and the Argentine, tea and coffee from South America and South-East Asia, biscuits and confections from the United Kingdom, drugs from Switzerland, France, Germany and the United Kingdom, molasses from the West Indies, cheese from Holland and Denmark, preserved fruits and nuts from Italy — all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of these, and many more items, come under the eye of the food and drug inspectors every year. Not only these, but all of the foods and drugs manufactured and packaged in Canada from coast to coast, are of official interest to them. And, of course, there is a great variety of imports from the United States.

The food and drug inspector must know a good deal about a lot of things to carry out his duties efficiently. He is the eyes and ears of the food and drug organization. He maintains close contact with industry, trade, the members of many professions and with the public.

He must know what products to sample and what advice to give or correction to suggest to many different kinds of people in many different industries and businesses. All of this he must do so that you, as a Canadian consumer, can rely on the foods and drugs purchased in your local store.

It is, of course, most effective and economical to check at the source and much of the time of inspectors is spent in factories and warehouses and, as mentioned above, at the ports of entry into Canada, so that harmful or spurious products may never reach the home market.

A further development of the policy to correct errors at the source is the inspection of records connected with the production of drugs and of the premises in which drugs are manufactured. Inspectors visit drug firms periodically to ensure that certain minimum precautions are taken. The pharmaceutical industry in Canada is relatively small, but there is great variety in the products, the size of the companies and their production and distribution facilities. Of principal importance, in drug firms, is the existence of a record-control system which enables the manufacturer to trace his product in the course of manufacture and to check on the raw materials used in his products. The main purpose of drug plant inspection is to promote good manufacturing practice in the industry to ensure that drugs are produced in an acceptable manner to protect public health. Specially qualified and trained staff are used for this work.

SCIENTISTS AT WORK

Laboratory work is the heart of all administrative and enforcement activities in the Food and Drug Directorate. Whether it be in the establishment of new standards or the review of old ones, the development of new methods of testing or analysis, the checking of claims made for foods or drugs, the reviewing of information on new drugs, or the setting of safe tolerances for insecticides and chemical additives to foods, the knowledge and experience of specialists is always required, as well as their actual laboratory work, before a sound decision can be made.

Further, the practical enforcement of the Food and Drugs Act and the Proprietary or Patent Medicine Act calls for the examination or analysis in the laboratory of many thousands of samples each year. Laboratory work is also carried out for the enforcement of the Opium and Narcotic Drugs Act.

Highly trained professional staffs are employed in the Food and Drug Directorate, working in the service of the consumer. The scope of the scientific work is very broad including as it does, all foods, drugs, cosmetics and medical devices sold in Canada. The interest of the laboratory men in each of these classes of articles covers composition, purity and cleanliness, mode of action, potency or effectiveness, safety and such claims as may be verified by experimental means.

Scientists are also expected to keep abreast of developments and discoveries in their fields of specialization. This requires continuous review of the very many scientific journals as well as personal meetings and discussions with fellow workers in the same and allied sciences.

As previously stated, the central laboratory in Ottawa is divided into sections, each concerned with a scientific specialty applicable to the problems and questions involved in food and drug administration. Examples of the type of laboratory work in progress are given below.

PHARMACOLOGY AND TOXICOLOGY

The Pharmacology and Toxicology Section carries out investigations on the mode of action of drugs on specific organs of the body such as the heart, blood vessels, kidneys, liver, etc. and on the nervous system, respiratory systems, etc. Also, the likelihood of drugs to produce undesirable side reactions is investigated. Similar procedures are employed in detecting the safety of chemical additives to foods; for example, food colours, preservatives, emulsifiers and artificial flavourings are being investigated. This section also shares the responsibility with other sections of reviewing submissions from manufacturers containing information to establish the safety of proposed new drugs and

new chemicals to be used in or on foods. The strengths of medicines are also tested here, by biological means.

FOOD CHEMISTRY

The Food Chemistry Section develops methods for analysing the whole range of food products, except food colours and vitamins. Current work in this section is research leading to methods for detection of the presence and amount of residues of the newer insecticides on fruits and vegetables, to assure their safety. Analysis of foods for adulteration is carried out by the latest methods, using the spectrograph, which can detect adulterants in very small quantities, i.e. one or two parts per million or about one ounce in 30 to 60 tons. This section also has a part in assessing the value of information on the safety and freedom from fraud of new chemical additives in foods. It prepares new standards for foods.

MICROBIOLOGY

An important part of the work of the Microbiology Section relates to the study of the contamination of food with bacteria, filth and other foreign matter. The determination of the presence of harmful bacteria and of those causing food spoilage is an important item. The scientific foundation for the food plant inspection program was laid by the scientists of this section.

VITAMINS AND NUTRITION

Studies of the nutritive value and the vitamin content of new and old food products, the potency of medicinal preparations containing vitamins and methods of analysing for vitamins and other food constituents are among the responsibilities of the Vitamin and Nutrition Section. The section is also concerned with the rate of absorption from the intestines of vitamin and other pharmaceutical preparations and with the composition and value of mineral supplements and claims made for them.

PHYSIOLOGY AND HORMONES

Hormones are important in the treatment of disease and for maintaining normal body functions. Among them may be mentioned such well known ones as insulin, thyroid, sex hormones and cortisone, as well as many others about which the public has

heard very little. Studies of all of these are carried out in the Physiology and Hormones Section whose duty it is to see that medicines containing hormones are up to high standards and are safe under proper conditions of use.

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY

The Pharmaceutical Chemistry Section investigates such specialty products as barbiturates, new tranquillizers, heart tonics and all kinds of tablets and tinctures, so that they may be both safe, when properly used, and effective.

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY

The Organic Chemistry Section produces new methods for the detection of narcotics and is currently engaged in a comprehensive study of opium for the special purpose of detecting the origin of material found in the illegal drug traffic.

ANIMAL PATHOLOGY

The Animal Pathology Section studies the effect of drugs, chemicals, cosmetics and other possibly harmful substances on the cells of various organs and tissues of the body.

COSMETICS AND ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES

The Cosmetic and Alcoholic Beverages Section has the job of examining colours, cosmetics and foods for purity and safety and of determining the safety of new materials used in cosmetics. Alcoholic beverages are also investigated by this group.

BIOPHYSICS

The Biophysics section is new, as one might expect in relation to this very new science. This section is now undertaking a study of the sterilization of foods by atomic rays and X-rays. This method may be widely used and a great deal of research is being conducted on it by industry and government.

BIOMETRICS

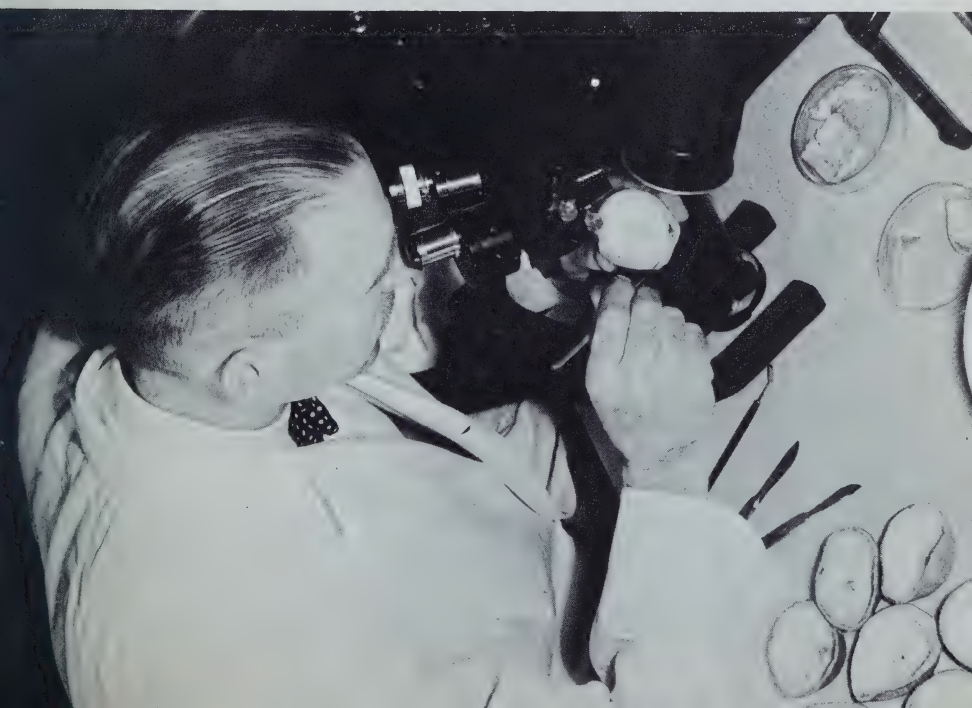
The Biometrics Section is engaged in the study of mathematics applied to design and results of tests, and with methods for sampling and quality control of both foods and drugs. Results of tests are analysed here by statistical methods.

The Laboratory of Hygiene also carries on other scientific services for the Directorate.

REGIONAL LABORATORIES

The foregoing describes some of the work carried out by central laboratories in Ottawa but the Directorate has five other laboratories, located at large centers from Halifax to Vancouver. It is in these laboratories that much of the day-to-day analyses and examinations necessary to enforcement of the law are carried out, although each laboratory also does some research and development work in collaboration with the central laboratory in Ottawa. Regional laboratories check the new methods to determine if they will work at the practical level and they conduct special surveys preparatory to establishing new standards or amending the legal requirements.

More than 30,000 samples of domestic or imported foods and drugs are analysed or examined every year in these regional laboratories. They also do a large amount of work for such other government departments as Agriculture and Fisheries and for the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. These laboratories are in the first line of defence against dangerous drugs and foods and in the detection of fraudulent practices in their preparation or sale.



CONSUMER RELATIONS

Public relations, in so far as the Food and Drug Directorate is concerned, includes the dealings of the members of the Directorate with business, industry, the trade, other government departments, foreign agencies and above all, with the consumer. The Food and Drugs Act is a consumer's act and the consumer is, therefore, of paramount interest to those administering that vital legislation.

Realizing that it is important that consumers should know that there is a federal government organization set up for their protection in the purchase and use of foods, drugs and cosmetics, the directorate has a section whose work it is to present to the public the facts about its functions, organization and activities, including its limitations, too. The authority of the Food and Drug Directorate is derived from the Food and Drugs Act and Regulations and the Proprietary or Patent Medicine Act. Nothing may be done that is not authorized by this legislation. For example, there is no authority to control *prices* and no action can be taken to investigate complaints about prices.

The Consumer Relations section, among other duties, arranges and displays exhibits portraying the work of the directorate and prepares and distributes leaflets on subjects of special interest to the public in the field of foods and drugs. It is always ready to supply information to consumers, individually or in groups, that will help them understand the problems dealt with and what can be accomplished in their interest by the Directorate. Supplies of available pamphlets and other information can be obtained by writing to this section in the Directorate. The address is listed at the back of this pamphlet.


LIFEBUOY
BOY
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KLIM
TOMATO JUICE
KRAFT

YOUR PART

Despite the utmost vigilance on the part of the authorities, unsatisfactory, if not actually dangerous, food and drug products may turn up. Accidents can happen even in the best-ordered society and the human frailties of carelessness and cupidity still leave room for a margin of error in the most scientifically-controlled fields.

Thus, it is important that protective services which the government has established be alerted at the first sign of danger, and that every citizen consider it his or her duty to sound the alarm when danger appears to threaten.

The FOOD AND DRUG DIRECTORATE encourages information concerning practices suspected of being dangerous or fraudulent, and urges anyone who finds filth or any foreign object in processed food to report the matter immediately. Of course, this does not mean that the citizen should bombard the Food and Drug Office with complaints about unsanitary service or surround-

ings in a public eating place. Such matters are best referred to local health authorities, who have means of dealing with them. But it does relate to the tinned or packaged goods the grocer hands out, or to any other processed food, drink or drug which appears unclean or impure.

It should be pointed out, again, that the Food and Drug Directorate is concerned that the products under its control be, first, *safe* to use, secondly, what they are *represented* to be and, finally, that they be *wholesome.*

Some examples of what you should report: *dirt or mould in merchandise; unpleasantly peculiar taste; sparsely-filled containers; absence of adequate direction on labels.*

If you believe you have a complaint, write or phone your nearest Food and Drug Office. DO NOT send in the substance complained of, unless you are asked to do so. The Inspector must obtain a similarly-bad sample for himself before he can certify that such-and-such a product was, in fact, from a certain quarter. Your sample isn't evidence on which he can, if necessary, take legal action.

When you report, describe the substance about which you complain, and what you think is wrong with it. Give him the name of the product — brand, manufacturer, etc. The Inspector might like to hear whether you have already complained to the vendor, and what has happened since. You will not be required to accompany the Inspector when he follows up the complaint and goes for a sample himself. From that point forward, you may hear no more of the matter, but you can be sure that the wheels of government are turning on your behalf and in the interest of other consumers.

The fault you found may have been only an isolated incident. The Inspector may find, after careful checking, that all other goods at the offending store are clean and safe. On the other hand, it may be found that your specimen was only one of many, and, in fact, a whole line of merchandise may have to be withdrawn from sale and the defect remedied or the goods destroyed. If a high degree of carelessness or wilful negligence is found, more severe official action will follow.

FOOD AND DRUG OFFICES

OTTAWA, ONT. — Consumer Relation Section, Tunney's Pasture., Tel. 9-2-5206.

OTTAWA, ONT. — Food and Drug Inspector, Tunney's Pasture., Tel. Govt. Loc. 2-0248.

HALIFAX, N.S. — Supt., Inspection Services, Food and Drug Office, Room 736, Dominion Public Bldg., P.O. Box 605, Tel. 3-8139

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I. — P.O. Box 1311, 5th. Floor, Confederation Bldg., Tel. 8632.

SAINT JOHN, N.B. — Food and Drug Inspector, Room 2, 250 Prince William St., P.O. Box 396, Tel. 3-3780.

SYDNEY, N.S. — Food and Drug Inspector, Naval Admin. Bldg., Esplanade, P.O. 324, Tel. 6158.

ST. JOHN'S, NFLD. — Food and Drug Inspector, T. A. & B. Society Bldg., Duckworth St., P.O. Box 69, Tel. 7262.

MONTREAL, QUE. — Supt., Inspection Services, Food and Drug Office, Room 304, 379 Common St., Tel. AVenue 8-4217.

QUEBEC, QUE. — Food and Drug Inspector, 375 Dorchester St., P.O. Box 3251, Tel. LAfontaine 2-6166.

THREE RIVERS, QUE. — Food and Drug Inspector, Post Office Bldg., P.O. Box 1123, Tel. FRontenac 4-3044.

SHERBROOKE, QUE. — Food and Drug Inspector, Room 330, 315 King St. W., P.O. Box 1120, Tel. 2632.

TORONTO, ONT. — Supt., Inspection Services, Food and Drug Office, Postal Station "Q" Bldg., 27-39 St. Clair Ave. East, Tel. WAlnut 3-4601.

BELLEVILLE, ONT. — Food and Drug Inspector, 12 Bridge St. E., P.O. Box 93, Tel. WOodland 2-3011.

HAMILTON, ONT. — Food and Drug Inspector, 528-530-532 Federal Bldg., Main St. W. at Caroline St., Tel. JAckson 2-3800.

KITCHENER, ONT. — Food and Drug Inspector, Room 15-17, Dominion Public Bldg., Duke & Frederick Sts., P.O. Box 33, Tel. 2-6197.

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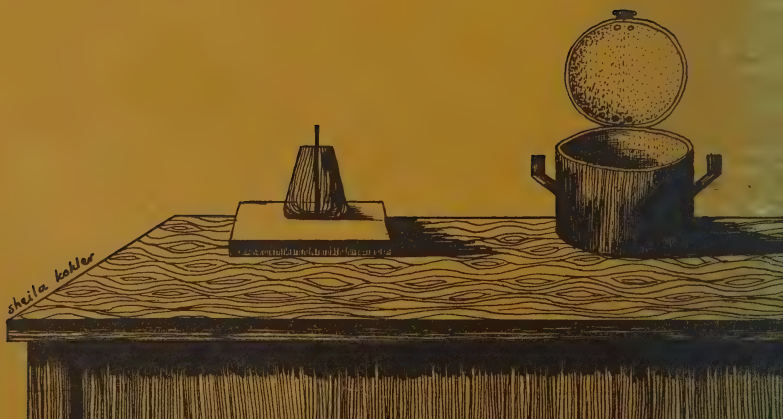
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